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BOOK DEPARTMENT

NOTES

Anderson, B. M. *Social Value*. Pp. xviii, 199. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

This is not a book for the uninitiated; it is for the inner circle of those interested in the more abstract phases of economic study. Beginning with a criticism of the Austrian interpretation of value the author critically examines the psychological and sociological background of economic theory. This examination has a double significance. In the first place it throws into bolder relief many of the difficulties and errors of current reasoning on subjective value. In the second place—and more important than this—it justifies, in spite of its own abstractness, a broader attitude on the part of the economic theorist than is now prevalent. This virtually amounts to a criticism of current methodology. To afford significant results, economic theorizing must not pursue the method of heroic isolation of “purely economic” phenomena. Economic interpretation is valid only when from its special viewpoint it recognizes all factors in terms of their broader social values. The treatment would have left a stronger impression if it had avoided occasional, gratuitous, personal estimates of the eminence of contemporary thinkers. As personal judgments, these count for little; as adumbrations of the “social mind” they are superfluous.

Bligh, S. M. *The Desire for Qualities*. Pp. xii, 322. Price, 70 cents. New York: Oxford University Press, 1911.

Once in a long while the reviewer comes across a book that warms the very cockles of his heart. He little realized that such a treat was in store when he picked up this little volume and pondered its title. The author shows rather unusual and desirable qualities himself; he knows the field and its present literature; he is able to state succinctly and fairly contrasting viewpoints; he has a gift of expression that results in many a pleasing phrase. The whole discussion is most suggestive and stimulating.

The author believes that hitherto the psychologist and the moralist have lost the advantages they might have secured by co-operation. To suggest common ground is one of the book's main objects. The psychologist “needs more than anything else to throw himself more heartily into the practical business of life.” “The moralist has to give up whatever claims he might wish to make for an absolute morality” . . . “Above all, he has to give up the primitive and retaliatory theories which were in the past too generally adopted, and to learn that denunciation is, as an instrument of reformation, almost as much out of date as the pillory or the ducking stool.”

In the first chapter is given “the general theory of appreciating some values and depreciating others; in the second the personal qualities which

influenced particular variations; in the third the pragmatic element in valuation; and in the fourth the æsthetic." The fifth treats "the element of social suggestion in valuation;" the sixth, the creation of new values by strong personalities. Psychological Benefits, Self Respect, Mental Discourse, Sexual Standards, Vice and the Treatment of Vicious Tendencies are the heads of the remaining chapters.

Such a fresh, virile, masterly discussion deserves wide reading.

Boyd, William. *The Educational Theory of Jean Jacques Rousseau.* Pp. xiii, 368. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Boyle, James. *The Initiative and Referendum: Its Folly, Fallacies and Failures.* Pp. 120. Price, 30 cents, paper; \$1.00, cloth. Columbus, Ohio: A. H. Smythe, 1912.

This little pamphlet harangues much, but contains no ideas and no information. It bristles with such maudlin phrases as "Revolutionary," "Reactionary," "The Gateway of Socialism," "The Madness of Democracy," and "The Greatest Tragedy of Christendom." It applies the statements of Jefferson, Webster and other of "the fathers" to modern conditions, quite forgetting that those were just the men who could reshape their ideas to fit new conditions. The book is best described as the fanaticism of the standpatter. It may have a little value, however, if it points out to the opponents of the Initiative and Referendum the kind of arguments they should not use.

Bradford, Ernest S. *Commission Government in American Cities.* Pp. xiv, 359. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Brode, H. *British and German East Africa.* Pp. xiv, 175. Price, \$2.10. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Burton, Theodore F. *Corporations and the State.* Pp. xvi, 249. Price, \$1.25. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1911.

Cadman, S. P. *Charles Darwin and Other English Thinkers.* Pp. ix, 284. Price, \$1.25. Boston: The Pilgrim Press, 1911.

This publication, a series of lectures delivered before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science during the autumn of 1910, has added another to the list of books that have endeavored to end the long and unreasoning conflict between science and religion. The lectures give, in a clear and popular style, a sincere religious interpretation of the life and work of the nineteenth century intellectual leaders, "whose teachings have been thought to stand in irreconcilable contradiction to the essential truths of Christianity." The author states his belief "that a new day has dawned for the Christian Church, in which she can fearlessly, and yet reverently, utilize their newer conceptions for the enrichment of the generation she seeks to serve."

Even the prejudiced reader would be won by the story of Darwin's inspired conception of the evolution hypothesis, and of his patient life's labor to learn God's methods of creation. The picture of Thomas Henry Huxley, Darwin's brilliant and intrepid defender, is a forceful one. One cannot but admire this energetic worker and brave agnostic, the foe of bigotry and materialism alike, and apostle of our new age of scientific

religious liberty. The treatment of John Stuart Mill is scarcely so sympathetic, although the genius and influence of "the saint of rationalism" are recognized. Irrelevant criticism of Mill's personal life gives way at last to an appreciation of the prophet of the religion of humanity.

The lectures on James Martineau, probably because of their theological content, are longest and least interesting. The presentation of a strong and earnest personality, perhaps too little known to the present generation, is, however, significant. When materialism was dominant, Martineau's intuitional philosophy pronounced "the divinity of man and the immanence of God," though he lacked Christ's social gospel of a regenerated humanity. The last lectures deal with Matthew Arnold, the proud, bookish exponent of culture and implacable foe of Philistine complacency and sectarian narrowness. Arnold saw the evils of unrighteousness and injustice that denied to men harmonious development, but failed to touch the throbbing hearts of his fellowmen.

Dr. Cadman reveals the sincerity and courage of these giants of modern thought—these truly religious prophets of man's freedom in his age-long search for God.

Cambridge Medieval History. Volume 1. Pp. xxii, 754. Price, \$5.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Chapman, S. J. *Outlines of Political Economy.* Pp. xvi, 413. Price, \$1.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

This work is designed for beginners and is well adapted to their needs. Definitions, contrasts and summaries are regularly clean-cut, and are made in such a common-sense way as to be easy to follow. Doctrinally, the work follows Marshall rather closely, but the handling of material is so distinctive that the book has merit quite beyond its value as a textbook. Particularly useful are the diagrams and illustrative tables.

Clark, L. D. *The Law of the Employment of Labor.* Pp. xii, 373. Price, \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

At least two difficulties have regularly confronted the general student who wishes to become acquainted with the status of the labor law of the United States. In the first place, the compilation of the labor laws of the states and the United States has grown to be a volume of discouraging bulk; and treatises bearing on these laws and their interpretation have usually been equally forbidding. In the second place, the items of legislation change so rapidly that any detailed account has very short-lived value. Under the circumstances, there has been real need for a volume that would in limited scope afford a convenient background for the understanding and interpretation of recent rapid advances in the field of labor legislation. This has been well done in the volume before us. It affords a summary and general view of statutory regulations and of their legal construction and effect, as well as the common law in its application to labor.

Representative cases and statutes are cited in a manner adequate to give any student a summary view, and further study is made easy by ample references.

Devine, Edward T. *The Spirit of Social Work.* Pp. xi, 231. Price, \$1.00. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1911.

Doherty, Phillip J. *The Liability of Railroads to Interstate Employees.* Pp. 371. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

Edwards, Albert. *Panama.* Pp. x, 585. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

A popular history of Panama is welcome at this time. Mr. Edwards has presented in an entertaining style, the history of the canal, the country and the people. The volume opens with two chapters containing the author's observations upon what he saw *en route* to Panama via the Lesser Antilles; then follow seven chapters describing the Canal Zone, Colon and Panama, the Isthmus and its inhabitants. Two-thirds of the book are devoted to a historical sketch of Panama from "The Coming of the White Man" to "The Secession from Colombia." The last hundred pages contain an account of the construction of the canal, the chapter titles being "Beginning Work," "The Boss of the Job," "Pulling the Teeth of the Tropics," "Transplanting Americans," "The Big Jobs," and "Experiments in Collective Activity." Some of the earlier and later chapters of the book first appeared as magazine articles. While the book is more popular than scholarly, it has real merit.

Ewen, W. R. T. *Commercial Law.* Pp. 100. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: Rolins Publishing Company, 1911.

This little volume comprises ten lectures which the author delivered before the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago. The subjects of the lectures are as follows:

1, Contracts; 2, commercial paper; 3, bailments; 4, chattel mortgages; 5, bills of sale; 6, mechanics' liens; 7, attachments; 8, garnishment; 9, real estate, law of descent, real estate trusts, landlord, tenant, etc.; 10, waiver.

Naturally, in a book of one hundred pages, it would be impossible to treat adequately the law of contracts or the law of commercial paper or any one of some of the other subjects which appear in the foregoing list. But to treat them all in such brief compass, is well nigh hopeless. Nevertheless, Mr. Ewen has made an interesting booklet and one which will doubtless be of some assistance to the casual reader. Of course, it is not a book for lawyers or for business men who are making a definite study of law. But the layman who desires a concise statement of some of the main principles of business law will find much that is useful in its pages.

Written by a Chicago lawyer and delivered to an audience of Chicago business men, these lectures almost inevitably lay special stress upon the Illinois law. Outside of that state, the book will hardly command a wide circle of readers. But the chapter on contracts and some of the other chapters are of more than local interest, and may be read with profit by a citizen of any state.

A lecture written for a special occasion is usually less likely to be quite accurate than what is intended primarily for permanent use in book form. This fact is occasionally illustrated throughout the lectures in a lapse from

that exactness of thought and expression which one may well expect in a text-book. But on the whole, Mr. Ewen is to be highly commended for the care with which his work has been prepared.

Gell, W. E. *Eighteen Capitals of China*. Pp. xx, 429. Price, \$5.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1911.

Gettell, R. G. *Readings in Political Science*. Pp. xli, 528. Price, \$2.25. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1911.

Mr. Gettell's Introduction to Political Science has already become familiar to teachers of elementary courses in American colleges. A comparison of this work with that shows commendable adjustment between the two. Large classes in our colleges cannot be handled by text, supplemented by outside readings, alone. No library can carry the large number of duplicate texts and reference works needed for consultation by the students of an elementary course. Mr. Gettell's collection will therefore be of service in bringing to the student discussions which would otherwise be inaccessible or obtainable with difficulty, because of the few copies available for use by a large number of readers.

The selections are short and to the point. Many of the assignments made to college students necessitate too much wading through discussions that are redundant or only secondarily written to cover the subject under consideration. Mr. Gettell has succeeded in avoiding these faults. One feels at times that limitations of space have forced him to the other extreme—that the material has become choppy through too much specialization. It is, of course, difficult to cover so wide a field, but one feels that some of the works quoted from are so sure to be present in duplicate in our libraries, or so apt to be used as texts in other courses in political science, that it might have been better to give less attention to them and devote the space to longer quotations from the other material. There are, for example, 504 quotations in 519 pages of text, including twenty-two extracts from Wilmoughby's *Nature of the State*, seventeen from Wilson's *The State*, over a dozen each from Hart's *Actual Government*, Dealey's *Development of the State* and Lowell's *Government and Parties in Continental Europe*, not to mention works less widely used.

With this exception, the book is well planned. It will be of value for use in elementary courses, especially where the classes are large or the library facilities restricted.

Holmes, T. Rice. *Cæsar's Conquest of Gaul*. 2nd edition. Pp. xxxix, 872. Price, \$7.75. New York: Oxford University Press, 1911.

In his first edition, published in 1899, Dr. Holmes began with the idea of making Cæsar interesting and informing to schoolboys and to some others of a larger growth. He ended by making a book which is generally recognized as indispensable to every serious student of the *Gallic War*, and has found favor with intelligent readers in many other lines. After an account of the previous relations of the Gauls and the Romans, Cæsar's principal campaigns are given in practically his own words. The remaining 700 pages are devoted to the discussion of almost every question which could arise

in the mind of a thoughtful reader. These are treated with full consideration of the literature, which is often exceedingly voluminous, and the conclusions are well supported by evidence, even when one cannot accept them.

In the second edition, which the author somewhat optimistically regards as final, the work has been thoroughly revised and almost wholly re-written. It is handsomely bound and well printed, with very few typographical errors, and provided with maps and plans. There should have been two volumes, as the book is too bulky to handle conveniently, and in some places the beginnings and ends of the lines cannot be read without difficulty.

Huan-Cheng, Chen. *The Economic Principles of Confucius and His School.*

Pp. xv, 756. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1911.

Confucianism is a philosophy of life. As such it could scarcely fail to contain elements susceptible of classification along political, economic and other distinctive social lines. Under these circumstances, it is inevitable that a study of any one of these social aspects should carry with it the necessity of canvassing them all. This Dr. Chen has done with unusual zeal and patience. The viewpoint is economic. The organizing of the material along the lines of orthodox, occidental, economic analysis could scarcely produce any other results. But one can scarcely avoid regretting this *tour de force*. Ethical rules, as well as other social standards, are usually open to economic interpretation. But to ascribe to the economic aspects of a discussion of standards such as those involved in Confucianism the status of an organized body of principles, even by implication, has questionable value. It surely detracts some from the value of the two volumes before us. These are rich in material and in suggestive interpretation.

Hungerford, E. *The Modern Railroad.* Pp. xxi, 476. Price, \$1.75. Chicago:

A. C. McClurg & Co., 1911.

Jevons, W. S. *Theory of Political Economy.* Pp. xlv, 339. Price, \$3.25.

New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

A new edition of an economic classic.

Johnson, C. *Highways and Byways of the Great Lakes.* Pp. xiv, 328.

Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Like most of the author's series on Highways and Byways, this one on the Great Lakes seeks rather to give a series of pen pictures of typical scenes and incidents in the region about the Great Lakes than to describe the section as a whole or comprehensively to set forth the life and activities of the people. A few common, often homely, scenes and events are chosen for description that show some characteristic feature or give a picture of the life of the people and their ideas, as brought out in their daily conversations. The book's purpose is not informational; its primary purpose is to give an impression of the region from the human viewpoint. It must be read, therefore, not for the facts it can give, interesting as these may be, but for the same reason that leads one out into the byways on a vacation day in summer. The book treats principally of rural scenes in western New York, along the southern shore of Lake Erie and in the forest sections of Michigan. The copper and iron country of the Lake Superior region

are treated, as also the farming regions of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. The many illustrations that accompany the text are selected for their artistic interest primarily.

King, Clyde L. *The History of the Government of Denver with Special Reference to Its Relations with Public Service Corporations.* Pp. 322. Price, \$1.00. Denver, Colo.: Fisher Book Company, 1911.

The study of municipal government has heretofore suffered from the lack of monographs on individual cities. One of the first to meet this need, both as regards thoroughness and lucidity of expression, is that just published by Dr. Clyde Lyndon King.

This monograph contains much more than a mere exposition of the governmental organization of Denver. It is a thorough study of municipal policy, with special reference to the relation of the city of Denver to public service corporations. The author has also given an illuminating account of the struggle of Colorado municipalities for municipal home rule, and his treatment of the subject throws much light on the requirements of constructive municipal legislation in other states of the Union.

It is to be hoped that Dr. King's monograph will be followed by a series of equally suggestive studies on the municipal organization and local policy of other large cities of the country.

Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals. Pp. 519. Ottawa: Mortimer Company, Ltd., 1911.

The Commission of Conservation publishes a 520-page volume on Lands, Fisheries, Game and Minerals. It is well illustrated by a number of maps, diagrams and charts showing mineral resources and products, but the book is quite as much a collection of laws concerning mining as it is discussion of conservation. The large amount of emphasis and space giving definite regulations of various localities and species is probably a tribute to the large part that the visiting sportsman plays in the economic life of the Eastern provinces. The part pertaining to lands is relatively small.

Low, A. M. *The American People.* Volume 2. Pp. vi, 608. Price, \$2.25. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

The second volume of Mr. Low's interesting study of the psychology of the American people gives us his survey of the period from just before the Revolution to the present time. The treatment, unlike the first volume, is only incidentally chronological, and the work is therefore more a collection of essays than a logically developed story. After discussing the conditions—social, political and economic—which caused the Revolution, an excursion is made to show the effect upon our national life of the fact that we have no capital like London or Paris which is the center of the country and "like a great spider," has "sucked blood from the provinces." Then a chapter is devoted to showing that in America woman neither reigns nor rules. The characterization of American women many of Mr. Low's readers will find amusing, if not exasperating.

Returning to his semi-historical study, the sociological influences which have controlled American development are considered seriatim. Four fac-

tors dominate American history: hatred of England as a result of war, popular contempt for law, the influence of the immigrant, especially the Irish, and the economic, social and political impulsion of slavery. The influence of the West, of the extension of transportation facilities and of the tremendous natural resources of the country, to omit other elements, are not mentioned. Immigrants have been a blessing, it is argued, and instead of driving out the native laborer, he has driven himself out by his refusal to do the work he considered fit only for Irish, for Germans, for Italians, or for some other newly arrived people. Only in one way has the immigrant harmed us—he has made us a nation without manners, as the author essays to prove at length. For the black man little good is to be said. His influence on the Southerner was disastrous. He “made a whole people brutal and cowardly.” If the author be right in this, it is hard to explain our Civil War. The negro lowered “the whole moral tone of the South.” “For nearly two hundred and fifty years the black man worked corruption,” he “corrupted the morals, manners and character of his white master.”

The last hundred pages of the book discuss the Civil War and the new influences which have come as the result of the Spanish-American War and our tariff policy. The summary of our recent development is not encouraging. After his study of the “Harvesting of a Nation,” as Mr. Low calls his second volume in its subtitle, we are told that “The American brain, up to the present time, has been a distinct disappointment to the well-wishers, of America. . . . The American mind has become shallow, almost childish . . . a mind with neither breadth nor grasp. This mentality colors the whole life and thought of the people. . . . It is the American way.” Fortunately for Americans, they are not bound to accept Mr. Low’s estimate of their harvest.

Lowell, P. *The Soul of the Far East*. Pp. x, 226. Price, \$1.60. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Lucas, Charles (Ed.). *A Historical Geography of the British Colonies*. Vol. v, Part iv, Newfoundland, by J. D. Rogers. Pp. xii, 274. Price, 4/6. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1911.

This little volume, the latest in the excellent series by Sir Charles Lucas, of “histories laying special stress on geographical considerations,” is a charmingly written and valuable study of a little known region. For though “Newfoundland has lived a continuous life and has kept its identity inviolate for more than 300 years,” its relations with the outside world have been few and narrow.

Throughout nearly its whole history, twilight has brooded over this land, and it has remained almost up to date “something more than a fishing ground, and something less than a colony. . . . The visitors who came and went, like tides and winds . . . had the first century to themselves; . . . they lived like seals, and thought like geologists. To them Newfoundland was little more than a sunken fishing bank, with a dry top here and there” (p. 109). For “the Newfoundlanders are men of one idea, and that idea is fish, . . . and in Newfoundland fish means cod” (p. 193).

The volume is avowedly a history, though the author is well aware that it is a history shaped at every turn by forces purely geographic. In the chapters on Fish and Fish-bait, the logic of this geographic control is charmingly presented; for example: "The sea has asserted its sway over the Newfoundlanders: they are wedded with the sea, and their children's eyes change color with the sea! Cod, seal, herring, whale, and the clownish lobster mould their destiny, and their pathway to reality lies through a life dedicated to the sea."

McGiffert, A. C. *Martin Luther—The Man and His Work.* Pp. xi, 397.

Price, \$3.00. New York: Century Company, 1911.

This is a model biographical work. It gives a clear picture of Luther the man; it discusses and estimates his work in a scholarly manner, and it places the Reformer and the Reformation in their true historical setting. The volume will be of permanent value to students of history. The author's style is simple, direct, and altogether pleasing, and this is as true of the many translated paragraphs from Luther's works as of the author's own writing. The numerous illustrations add to the attractiveness and to the value of the volume.

Miller, T. S. *The American Cotton System.* Pp. xi, 294. Price, \$1.50. Austin, Texas: Austin Printing Company.

This book is an attempt by a practical cotton dealer to make clear the processes involved in the grading and handling of cotton. There is a thirty-five-page description of cotton growing all over the world; another chapter on classification, emphasizing the difficulties of making many grades of an almost microscopic fiber which defies all mechanical means of grading. The description of cotton exchanges is detailed, and the book ends with 150 pages of the Arithmetic of the American Cotton System, which will certainly enable one to handle all the operations necessary in the calculation of cotton transactions and which the author hoped might be used as a text by school teachers in cotton-growing sections of the South.

Overlock, M. G. *The Working People: Their Health and How to Protect It.* Pp. 293. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Boston Health Book Publishing Company, 1911.

The title of this book is somewhat misleading. It might better be called: "Health and How to Protect It." Except for very brief discussions on such topics as The Modern Factory and What it Means to the People Employed Therein, the sixty-three chapters into which the 293 pages of the book are divided, deal with general topics of health, *e. g.*, Dyspepsia, and How to Avoid It; Rheumatism, Its Cause and Prevention, and Measles a Dangerous Disease and Why. The style of the book is popular, its language untechnical and in places verbose. It may serve a purpose in popularizing some of the common rules of health. One cannot but feel that a more thorough treatment of fewer subjects would have improved the book. The author should be congratulated, however, on his effort to treat the problems of health and disease from a social point of view.

Paddock, W. *Fruit Growing in Arid Regions.* Pp. xx, 395. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company.

This book, by two professors in the Colorado Agricultural College, is a descriptive and practical handbook of an industry which has become of national note in the short time since the first important shipments of fruit outside of Colorado were made from Grand Junction in 1897. The industry is adapted to a surprisingly small area. "Generally speaking, the fruit belt on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, with the exception noted above, consists of an irregular area along the foothills not over ten miles in width. Beyond this distance, the limits of the profitable production of tree-fruits at present are soon reached. Success is due to the protection afforded by the mountain range from drying winds and hailstorms, from cold in winter and from late spring frosts."

Within these limited areas we are having a rapid redistribution of population and the evolution of an interesting type of community. "Irrigation divides and subdivides lands into small home tracts. The best examples of communities of small farms in the United States are to be seen in various parts of California. Here may be found collections of farms of a few acres in extent, and each self-supporting and, in many instances, yielding the owner a good income. These communities often extend over hundreds of acres, and yet the homes are so close together as to suggest to the traveler that he is passing through the suburbs of a large city.

"This centralizing movement has already begun in the Rocky Mountain region, as one may see by visiting the more prosperous communities in any one of the several states, such as the Grand Valley in Colorado, the Cache Valley in Utah, the Willamette Valley in Oregon, the Yakima Valley in Washington, the Payette Valley in Idaho, Bitter Root Valley in Montana, the Mesilla Valley in New Mexico, and many others. We may confidently expect to see this movement increase very rapidly in the near future, and the basis of this intensive farming will be the various horticultural products."

For the prosecution of these horticultural industries the book appears to be a good guide. The introduction is written by L. H. Bailey.

Robinson, L. N. *Criminal Statistics in the United States.* Pp. viii, 104. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1911.

This monograph is a brief contribution to the too much neglected subject of criminal statistics. In the introductory chapter the author defines his terms such as judicial and prison criminal statistics, statistics of crime, statistics of criminals, etc. The next two chapters deal with the origin and growth and the essential nature and meaning of federal criminal statistics. In this connection the author makes the important criticism that statistics of prison population taken on a certain day do not indicate the amount of crime at a point of time but over an indefinite period of time. The fourth and fifth chapters describe the state judicial and prison criminal statistics. The faults of these statistics he attributes to four causes; first, that these statistics have been gathered for administrative as well as scientific purposes; second, the ignorance of the principles and methods of statistical science of those who have collected them; third, the indifference of the

officials toward this work, and fourth, political appointments of secretaries of state boards of charities and other officials who have had charge of this work.

The last chapter is on the reorganization of criminal statistics in the United States, and proposes that the federal census bureau prepare a plan for the gathering of these statistics in co-operation with the state governments, as has been done for mortality statistics, and then induce as many of the states as possible to accept it. Unfortunately this chapter is very brief and does not work out this plan in detail. There is added a brief appendix on the increase of crime in which the author criticises those who have attempted to measure the changes in the volume of crime on the basis of untrustworthy and inadequate statistics.

Saleilles, R. *The Individualization of Punishment.* Pp. xlv, 322. Price, \$4.50. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1911.

Smith, J. H. *The Annexation of Texas.* Pp. ix, 496. Price, \$3.00. New York: Baker and Taylor Company, 1911.

Thwing, C. F. *Universities of the World.* Pp. xv, 284. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Wood, M. E. *The New Italy.* Pp. xiv, 406. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

REVIEWS

Adams, Charles F. *Studies, Military and Diplomatic, 1775-1865.* Pp. v, 424. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1911.

Under the subtitle, "Military Studies," Mr. Adams publishes four papers on the Revolution, one paper on the War of 1812, and three on some phases of the Civil War. Under the subtitle, "Diplomatic Studies," two papers are published, one relating to the purchase of the Laird ironclads and the other to the attitude of Queen Victoria toward the American Civil War. The chapters on the Revolution include studies of the battle of Bunker Hill, the battle of Long Island, the campaign of 1777, and Washington's use of cavalry. All of these papers are highly suggestive—fine products of historical scholarship combined with very practical experience. Mr. Adams comes to the general conclusion that at the battles of Bunker Hill and Long Island, and in the campaign of 1777, the American forces were so badly led, and their leaders made so many and such serious blunders, that they were saved from total destruction only by the superior capacity of the British for blundering. He further points out that Washington did not, until late in the war, understand the value of cavalry and consequently made little use of it. These shortcomings of Washington and other American leaders were due to those very qualities that had made them first-class frontier-fighters; they were trained to frontier Indian methods of fighting and were not accustomed to the military conditions which prevailed on the